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TYPHOON NEAR P.I.: Hong Kong Not In Its Path Wind Of 35 Knots Expected

ALTHOUGH WINDS OF A VELOCITY OF UP TO 35 KNOTS ARE EXPECTED IN HONG KONG THIS EVENING, THE TYPHOON WHICH HAS BEEN STEADILY PLOTTED FOR THE PAST WEEK FROM THE MARIANA ISLANDS WILL NOT HIT HONG KONG. WEATHER EXPERTS AT THE OBSERVATORY TOLD THE "CHINA MAIL" LAST NIGHT.

THE TYPHOON LAST NIGHT WAS MOVING IN A NORTH-WESTERLY DIRECTION TOWARDS NORTH-EAST LUZON, AND UNLESS IT TURNS OUT TO BE A "BREAK" IT SHOULD CURVE FURTHER NORTHWARDS IN THE GENERAL DIRECTION OF FORMOSA. HONG KONG WILL NOT GET MUCH MORE THAN THE VERY EDGE OF THE TYPHOON, THOUGH COMPARATIVELY STRONG WINDS ARE EXPECTED THIS EVENING.

Yesterday morning, a general warning to shipping that a typhoon was moving in the general direction of Hong Kong was issued by Commander A. S. D. Byler, Harbourmaster, but up to the time of going to press no typhoon signals had been hoisted.

The Indo-China S.N. Co.'s s.s. "Wingsang," which was to have sailed for Shanghai yesterday, cancelled her departure until today. On the other hand, the repatriation ships "Strathmore" and "Bonaventure," southward bound for England and Australia respectively, sailed on schedule.

Passengers on the "Strathmore" were probably less interested in the weather yesterday than they were in an American twin-engine flying boat which glided down to land in Kowloon Bay after cutting closely across the liner's bows off Causeway Bay.

Headed For China Coast
The typhoon was first reported to the Hong Kong public by the "China Mail" last Saturday, when an Associated Press des-

TYPHOON LATEST

At 12.30 a.m. today the Observatory reported that the typhoon was about 100 miles east of Luzon. It is moving north-west towards the Formosan Straits and will pass about 300 miles from Hong Kong.

patch said that all air services in the Philippines had been held up by a typhoon which passed over Salipan on March 29 and was headed in the general direction of the Marianas and the China coast.

On March 31, the typhoon was about 100 miles west of Guam, moving with undiminished force and intensity towards the Philippines. Winds of over 90 miles an hour in the centre were reported, and the typhoon was expected to veer north-west. Widespread but minor damage was done to the Marianas.

An Associated Press despatch from Manila last night said that winds were expected to reach 45 knots around noon today. The typhoon was then 300 miles away from the Philippines and moving north-west. Winds of 22-25 knots were recorded near Manila yesterday.

Lieut. General E. Whitehead, commanding general of Pacific Air Command, U.S. Army, ordered all army airfields to take extra precautions and tie down their planes. He did not expect any danger in the Manila area except from strong winds. Ships at Olongapo, 60 miles west of Manila, were moved to typhoon stations as a precautionary measure.

THE WEATHER

Today's forecast: Fair to fine, with easterly winds. Yesterday's temperatures etc.: Maximum: 81 degrees at 4 p.m. Minimum: 66 degrees at 5 a.m. Humidity: 10% lower. Maximum Humidity: 91 per cent.

MONK, SOLDIER, MONK AGAIN

Cowfold, Sussex, April 3.
The gallant story of a soldier monk was told here today.

The monk was one of the youngest brothers living in seclusion in the Carthusian Monastery just off Brighton Head when war broke out. He went to the head of the Order and said: "Our country is threatened again. It is my duty to go and fight. I wish to be released from my vows, so I can go and serve my country. If I am still alive when war is ended, I will return and renew my vow."

His appeal was granted and within a few weeks the monk, now a soldier, was serving with a transport unit near Palestine. Then one day recently, he followed the monastery bell and called for admission. The same night, only a few hours after he had discarded his khaki, he was walking in procession, dressed in habit and cowl to attend midnight prayers in the monastery chapel.

The monastery Procurator, Father Grey, said today: "The Brother having now returned to the monastery desires peace and seclusion. I cannot reveal his name or anything about him."

Homma On One-Man March Of Death

Manila, April 3.
Lieut. Gen. Masaharu Homma was executed before dawn today by an American firing squad at Los Banos, 20 miles south of Manila.

The General, who led the Japanese troops in conquest of the Philippines, was convicted on Feb. 11 for ordering the Bataan "march of death" in which thousands of Filipinos and Americans died after their surrender on Bataan peninsula.

Homma died bound to a post. A black hood covered his head and over his head was a four-inch round white target at which 12 rifles were aimed. At least one of the rifles, and perhaps as many as four, contained blank cartridges, so the men who fired them never will know who fired harmless shots.

Army precision marked the grim drama at the scene where Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita was hanged several weeks ago, stripped of all indications of his military rank. By Japanese military standards, General Homma had a more honorable soldier's death before a firing squad.

The firing squad stood 15 paces from the post as a guard marched up in double file, escorting Homma. He stood erectly, his arms bound behind him. A chaplain walked nearby. An ambulance waited to receive the body. Homma was tied to the post and a hood placed over his head.

REPEALED

London, Apr. 3.
The Government's Bill repealing the Trade Disputes Act of 1927 (which banned general strikes and direct union participation in politics) passed its third and final reading in the House of Commons today.—Associated Press.

Coloured People In Services

London, Apr. 3.
The suggestion that coloured colonial people in the United Kingdom and within the Empire should be allowed to join the permanent service in the peacetime British Army if they wish to was made in the House of Commons today by the Labour Member, Major L. Wilkes.

He asked Mr. Lawson (War Minister) if coloured soldiers in the service would be allowed to continue on regular engagement. Mr. Lawson replied he was discussing this matter with the Secretary for Colonies, Mr. George Hall.

Major Wilkes asked Mr. Lawson to bear in mind that relaxation of the King's Regulations to allow Africans to hold the war had worked extremely well and that the Royal Air Force has indicated that they would take coloured men on terms of complete equality for the peacetime R.A.F.

Mr. Lawson replied that he knew there was considerable feeling on this matter.—Reuter.

"FIVE-STAR RANKS"

Washington, Apr. 3.
The Senate yesterday approved permanent five-star ranks for Admirals Leahy, King, Nimitz and Halsey and confirmed the appointment of Marine General Vandegrift to the permanent grade of General.—Associated Press.

GIRL DIES FOR LACK OF U.S. DRUG

London, April 3.
Eleven-year-old Collette de Sillo died in the French Hospital here of spinal meningitis. For a fortnight, doctors at the hospital have been appealing vainly to hospitals in the United States for a quantity of the new drug Streptomycin; certain that if they did not get it, nothing they could do would save the little girl. The drug did not arrive.

Appeals were made for a quantity of the newly developed Streptomycin on the BBC's European programme.

Of the Penicillin type, the drug is obtainable in the United States but none was available in Britain.

A research hospital in Boston, United States, had advised the London Hospital that the drug could not be sent because it has not yet been released for the treatment of meningitis.—Reuter.

Jap. Terrorists In Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, Apr. 3.
Sao Paulo police reported that a band of youthful Japanese terrorists who refused to believe that Japan has been defeated have drafted a murder list of 100 of their older countrymen considered as traitors.

Two elders have already been killed. The latest victim was Yaburo Nomura, Tachibana, prominent industrialist and co-publisher of a pre-war newspaper, the "Brazil Asahi". He was shot dead and his son barely escaped.

Kuta Mizobe, prominent business man, was killed at Bastos a fortnight ago. Shigetsumura Furuya, ex-ambassador to Argentina and a longtime member of the Japanese Colony said that the terrorists fired five shots at him. Furuya escaped.

The police said they have arrested several members of the band which calls itself the "League of Loyal Subjects" and claims to be linked with the Black Dragon Society.—Associated Press.

At-Bomb Test On July!

San Diego, Apr. 3.
Rear-Adm. C. A. F. Sprague, commanding the navy air facilities assigned to the Bikini-atoll atomic bomb task force, said he expected the "crossroads" experiment to take place as now scheduled about July 1.

"Our preparations are going forward on that basis," he said. He declined to speculate on the possible results of the test. The admiral disclosed that the first carrier launching of "Hellcat" planes which will be sent through the atomic cloud after the bomb's explosion will be from his flagship carrier "Shangri-La" in training runs off the California coast. He said helicopters will be among the photographic and observation craft to participate in the experiment.—Associated Press.

Executed At Wandsworth

London, Apr. 3.
The execution of two Poles, Marian Malinowski, aged 24, and Henryk Gronkiewicz, 32, at Wandsworth Prison yesterday for the murder of Robert Marjoribanks, known as "Russian Bob", head of a London underworld gang, ended the careers of two of the most ruthless criminals for many years.

Chief Detective Inspector W. Chapman obtained special permission to make a last minute visit to the men. He hoped they would give information which would enable Scotland Yard to clear their inquiries into the murder of Frank Bower, gardener, who was shot and killed by a British soldier in the streets of London in 1944.

COL. THOMSON RETURNS

Colonel W. M. Thomson, Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer (Civil), returned to Hong Kong by air yesterday from Okinawa, where he has been at the head of the Hong Kong Purchasing Commission buying U.S. surplus supplies on that island.

Loss Of "Seal" Court Martial

London, April 3.
The loss of the submarine "Seal" will be the subject of a court-martial to be held in Nelson's flag-ship "Victory" at Portsmouth next Tuesday.

The submarine disappeared during operations early in 1940. On May 12 of that year, the Admiralty announced that she was overdue and must be presumed lost.

It subsequently transpired that her crew were prisoners in Germany.—Reuter.

AIR ESTIMATES FOR 1946

London, Apr. 3.
Air estimates for 1946, just published, show that the maximum number of officers and airmen to be maintained at home and abroad during the year ending March 31, 1947, exclusive of those on Indian establishments, will be 760,000.

The gross estimate for effective and non-effective services will be £276,826,600, including £189,000,000 for pay. Under the latter heading are included £25,500,000 for war gratuities and £11,500,000 for post-war credits.—Reuter.

U.S. FOOD HELP

Washington, Apr. 3.
U.N.R.R.A. Director-General Fiorello La Guardia expressed his confidence after his conference with the Secretary of Agriculture, Anderson, that the United States would meet its foreign food relief commitments this year.

Anderson said that shipments of wheat and meat to hungry areas are increasing and "show every sign of coming up to the goal".—Associated Press.

"Operation Road's End" For Jap. U-boats

Off Sasebo, Japan, April 3.
Twenty-four weary submarines of Japan's rusted fleet reached the end of the road yesterday when charges of TNT and gas of American destroyers sent them to the bottom of the Pacific they once sought to rule.

Great blasts tore out the sleek bellies of Emperor Hirohito's sea serpents as the United States Navy sent determinedly after their task of destroying Nippon's strength to make war. Within three hours two dozen submarines vanished in 900 feet of water, 60 miles south-west of the former mighty Sasebo fleet base.

The Navy called it "operation road's end." That was the final gesture of the Japanese crews that took them to the road's end.

On the cruisers and destroyers, that hemmed the force, in with guns ready for any outbreak from Japanese crews, all eyes were turned to one submarine—the 158. She had a black flag in American naval history when she sank the long cruiser "Indiana" just before the end of the war. Eight hundred American boys died then. And to-day American boys watched her, then 58, die too. For this was the hour of retribution.

After the Japanese crew had been removed, American demolition divers spent a few minutes aboard. The explosion was different from that of others. It seemed that the blast ripped the

Bevin Delegation To Go To Cairo

London, April 3.
The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, told the House of Commons yesterday that the Government had named him head of a delegation which will go to Cairo to negotiate for revision of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty.

Mr. Bevin said he would be unable to go to Cairo himself for the "opening stages of discussions". A Foreign Office spokesman later said that this statement "implied his intention to go to Cairo later on."

U.N.O. AND IRAN

New York, April 3.

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes held a last minute conference today with Sir Alexander Cadogan, the British delegate to the U.N.O. Security Council, in preparation for Wednesday's meetings called to hear the Russian-Iranian replies to Iran's charges of delayed withdrawal of Soviet troops from her territory.

Diplomatic observers here said that the two agreed to keep the Iranian question to the fore of the council proceedings, whether or not the Iran and Soviet replies are received by 4 p.m. G.M.T., the opening time set for the council meeting.

When the U.N.O. Secretariat closed for the night at a late hour, neither Russian nor Iran replied to the request of the U.N.O. security council for more information on the situation, had been received.

Asked by a reporter shortly before midnight whether he would attend the Wednesday meeting of the security council, Soviet Ambassador Andrei Gromyko said "No". He did not elaborate on his curt answer. Gromyko has refused to attend any council meeting at which the Iranian question is discussed.—Associated Press.

POPE'S BROADCAST

Vatican City, Apr. 3.
The Vatican news service yesterday announced the Pope will broadcast a message to the world at 15.30 GMT Thursday (11.30 a.m. Hongkong Time), in Italian. The Pope will also address the Barcelona Eucharistic Congress on Sunday at an unannounced hour.—Associated Press.

NEW STAMPS

Manila, Apr. 3.
The Philippine Government has ordered the issue of 5,000,000 10-centavo stamps, 3,000,000 6-centavos and 1,000,000 12-centavos to commemorate Independence Day (July 1).—Associated Press.

Egypt clamours, allowed Britain an army task force and a small aerial reinforcement.

The forthcoming negotiations will produce arguments from Cairo that emergencies requiring British armed vigilance in the Suez Canal zone have been dissolved. Britain's continued administration of the Sudan will also be contested on the grounds that the importance of the River Nile requires a simple union between its delta country and the Arab country in the upper reaches.

Britain's attitude will be to make provisions to guard her Suez trade artery in the event of future emergency. In the case of the Sudan, it will be to propose Sudanese independence and to suggest closer understanding rather than complete union.—Associated Press.

NEW GOVERNOR BOYCOTTED

Singapore, Apr. 3.
Shouting the slogan "Long live the Sultan" and "Long live Malaya," a number of Malays today staged a demonstration outside the hotel in Kuala Lumpur in which the Malay rulers are staying, who yesterday boycotted the installation ceremony of Sir Edward Gent as Governor of the new Malayan Union. A demonstration followed a few hours after the Malay members had abstained from attending the first Advisory Council meeting, called by the new Governor.—Reuter.

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IN MEMORIAM

TSE TSAN TAI—In ever loving memory of our dearest father, James Tse Tsan Tai, who passed away on April 4, 1946. "Always in our thoughts."

Duress Notes

Currency speculators, of course, stand to reap a very substantial harvest as a result of the decision to recognise, as legal tender, the so-called duress notes. Issued from the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank during the Japanese occupation and used by them to finance important operations, these notes have been at a heavy discount, at all times more than 50 per cent, since the original proclamation which ordered them to be held in suspense until such time as the Government and the Bank were able to make up their minds how to deal with them. Now an agreement has been reached, and the notes rank equally with all other notes issued by the Bank, those who were prepared to take a gamble have earned a rich dividend. The decision, of course, could hardly have been otherwise. The knowledge that those likely principally to gain would be speculators and erstwhile collaborators might have in it a distinct tinge of the ironic, but could make little difference in principle. The simplest analogy, possibly, would be that of a man forced to sign a cheque with a pistol at his head, the cashing of the cheque by a small shopkeeper, with the question arising, Should the shopkeeper be the individual to suffer? It has been the time lag in announcing the decision that has provided the bounty for the speculators. The original conditions were to a large extent on all fours with those suggested by the analogy. The point of chief interest, in the circumstances, is what effect the acceptance of the notes as legal tender will have upon economic conditions in this part of the world. The amount involved is a considerable one, and it will come virtually as new money into what is already, relatively, a glutted market. On the other hand, circulation of money is comparatively slow, and the expectation, therefore, is that absorption of the funds now released will be accomplished without any great disturbance of market conditions, and that the thought of inflation need not cause undue concern. Price levels being where they are, the Colony can handle a fiduciary note issue substantially higher than pre-war without creating inflationary conditions. The trouble, if any appears, can only arise through the inability of trade and industry in the Colony to employ new money usefully, at the present time. Were world conditions to put us in a position to embark on expansion programmes, the influx would do much good and little conceivable harm.

HONG KONG FOLKS AT HOME

News of Hong Kong residents in England:
Miss Phyllis Woolley is engaged to be married.
T. Vanthall has extended his leave, for his marriage to Miss Nancy Grady, who was also at Stanley.
The marriage of Pamela Pritchard has been annulled.

OPIUM DIVAN

A fine of \$2,500 or nine months' hard labour was imposed by Mr. C. Y. Kwan on Yan Sang at the Summary Military Court yesterday for keeping an opium divan at No. 27, Burd Street, first floor on April 2.
C.S.I. Lau said that the premises were entered by virtue of a warrant and nine lamps, five pipes and a considerable amount of prepared opium were found on the floor. The opium pipes and lamps were ordered to be confiscated.

Alleged Admission By Defendant

Rice Arrives From Siam

The Kowloon U.N.R.R.A. Port Office has received on behalf of C.N.R.R.A. in the port of Hong Kong, 10,300 tons of rice from Siam, part of the allocation of 14,500 tons for the last quarter of last year, according to figures at the U.N.R.R.A. office.

This figure includes the 2,000 tons of rice which arrived here yesterday afternoon on board the "Hermelin" from Siam. Of the first shipment of 8,300 tons of rice, aboard the "Frank B. Kellogg," which arrived here last month, 4,000 tons were a gift from overseas Chinese in Siam, while the remaining 4,300 tons were part of the 14,500 ton allocation.

Outside of these two shipments from Siam, U.N.R.R.A. has also received in the port of Hong Kong, 18,000 bags, weighing 100 pounds each, of rice from the States, aboard the "Naimbank," which arrived here on February 12, the first ship to bring American rice into the Colony since the war ended.

The second and last shipment to date of American rice was aboard the "Dr. Lykes" which also arrived here in February, with 47,666 bags of rice, weighing 100 pounds to the bag. The rice is received in Hong Kong by U.N.R.R.A. and turned over to C.N.R.R.A. for distribution in China. The remaining 4,200 tons of rice from the Siam allocation for China, is expected to arrive here in the near future.—Associated Press.

WOOD DEALER FINED

A wood dealer, Pun Wing, was fined \$100 by Mr. W. H. Lattimer yesterday for possession of 1,700 catties of timber reasonably suspected of being unlawfully obtained.

Inspector Collins stated that on the afternoon of April 1, Captain Roland of the 907 Port Operation Coy. and a party of police went to No. 34 Bedford Street, premises of accused, and found the wood.

Accused told the court that he bought the timber from a European serviceman who came to his shop by a military lorry. He paid \$800 for the lot. Timber was identified by Captain Roland as part of the cargo of the S.S. Empire Mortimer. It was to be transferred to the R. E. Dump, and would be used for the rehabilitation of the Colony.

UNION HOUSE CAFE SUMMONED

A well-dressed Chinese woman, Chung Ngoi-chun, of the Union House Cafe, known to the Chinese as Tai Chung Wah Cafe, No. 237 and 239, Des-Voeux Road Central, was summoned before Mr. George Sho at the Summary Military Court yesterday on a charge of selling intoxicating liquors without a licence on March 23, and with possession of 39 tins of butter of a type issued to H.M. Forces.

Mr. Y. K. Kan, pleaded not guilty on both counts. Inspector H. Sell appeared for the prosecution.

Inspector D. R. Fyffe, Officer in Charge of Central Police Station, said that together with another European Police Officer he went to No. 237 Des-Voeux Road Central about 7 p.m. on the evening of March 23. The premises in question were being used as a European style restaurant. Witness and the other officer were in plain clothes.

They went to the mezzanine floor and sat down at a table. A menu was given to them by a waiter. Witness asked for two drinks of gin. The waiter went downstairs for a short while and returned with a bottle of gin and two glasses.

The waiter poured out the drink and witness gave him a one dollar bill. The waiter wrote out a receipt and went away with the money. Later, he came back with two dollars change and without any receipt.

The officer and witness took their drinks and sat there for a while. About 7.45 p.m., a party of Police entered the premises. A European officer came upstairs and noted what witness was drinking.

Premises Searched

Inspector Fyffe then went down to the counter, where he

THE TRIAL OF GEORGE WONG ON A CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON WAS CONTINUED IN THE SUPREME COURT YESTERDAY WHEN EVIDENCE WAS GIVEN BY WILLIAM CHANG AND WILLIAM LEE, AGENTS OF THE B.A.A.G. IN HONG KONG DURING THE OCCUPATION, BOTH OF WHOM TESTIFIED THAT THEY HAD TO FLEE THE COLONY ON LEARNING THAT WONG WAS ON THEIR TRAIL.

A SUGGESTION MADE TO WILLIAM LEE IN CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE DEFENDING COUNSEL THAT WONG WAS ENGAGED IN SELLING GUNS TO THE GUERRILLAS IN THE VICINITY OF HONG KONG WAS REPUDIATED BY WITNESS WHO SAID THAT HE HAD NOT CATERED THIS IMPRESSION FROM HIS CONVERSATION WITH THE ACCUSED IN APRIL, 1943.

Asked if he knew that Man Ping Shan, where Wong offered him a job as his "adviser," was not occupied by the Japanese and was a part of Free China where a Communist guerrilla unit had its headquarters, the same witness, William Lee, said that all he knew of Man Ping Shan was what Wong had told him of the place, that it was near Macao. When Wong offered him the job, he had specified that it would require the wearing of a Wang Ching-wei uniform.

The Court comprises Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro (President), Major J. B. Kite and Major C. F. Miles. Mr. M. A. da Silva, assisted by Mr. R. S. Smith, is prosecuting, while Mr. H. H. Kwan, instructed by Mr. H. L. Kwan, is for the defence.

The proceedings opened yesterday morning with the return of William Chang to the witness-box. Questioned by the President of the Court, witness replied that George Wong had not told him when he had been driving in China. The seat which Wong had showed him was not a fresh one. It was completely healed. He could not hazard a guess now it could have been caused.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. H. L. Kwan for the defence. Asked if the car in which he had first seen George Wong after the Japanese occupation of Kowloon was an open or a closed one, witness replied that it was a closed car. It was proceeding at about 20 miles per hour.

Mr. Kwan: You said yesterday it was a white arm-band. Accused was wearing. You are sure it was not red?—No.

Mr. Kwan: Could you see the characters on the arm-band? Witness: They were black characters on a white arm-band but I could not read them.

Kowloon Confusion

Mr. Kwan: As a spy for the B.A.A.G. did you not discover afterwards that from Dec. 12 to

18 no arm-bands were issued by the Koa Ki-kan?

Witness: I don't know if this is so or not.

Mr. Kwan: About Dec. 11 or 12 when the Japanese entered there was great confusion in Kowloon?

Witness: When the Japanese entered there was great confusion. There was a lot of people with red arm-bands and white arm-bands going about.

Mr. Kwan: Was there a kind of arm-band half red and half white?

Witness: I don't remember.

Mr. Kwan: In fact, at that time, nobody was allowed on the street without an arm-band?

Witness: No, that's not true. I saw a lot of Chinese moving about Kowloon carrying furniture and all sorts of things.

Accused's Scar

Mr. Kwan: I put it to you that you did not see George Wong at all on Dec. 14?

Witness: I saw him and spoke to him.

Mr. Kwan: You said that accused show you a scar in August, 1942. How big was it?

Witness: (After drawing on a piece of paper the approximate size of the scar): About 1½ inches in diameter.

Mr. Kwan: On which leg was the scar?

Witness: On which leg I don't remember. But it was on the shin.

At this point accused was brought out of the dock and witness identified a scar on his left shin as the one that accused had shown to him.

Mr. Kwan: With regard to your meeting the accused in Sept., 1942, and the alleged raid on the Chungking radio station, I put it to you that you did not see accused at all on that day.

Not Restricted

Witness: Yes I did see him. Mr. Kwan: Nor that he told you he was on his way to raid a Chungking radio station.

Witness: He did tell me.

Mr. Silva: With regard to what witness said about people not being allowed on the streets at the period mentioned without an arm-band, did you wear an arm-band?

Witness: I did not wear an arm-band.

Mr. d'Almada: And your movements, were they restricted?

(Continued on Page 5)

HAD A PISTOL

For the unlawful possession of an unserviceable .32 automatic pistol, two Chinese, Lai Chun Wah and Lai Pan, were sentenced to a year's hard labour by Mr. W. H. Lattimer yesterday. Inspector Ang drew, stated that on April 1 two detectives searched the accused in Canton Road. The pistol was found on first accused.

Second accused told the court that first accused owed him \$7.00 and gave him the pistol. They found a buyer and he handed it back to the first accused. First accused however pleaded guilty. The pistol was ordered to be confiscated to the Arms Office.

GAMING HOUSE

For keeping a common gaming house inside the Central Market about 8.30 p.m. on Tuesday, Hui Chung was fined \$50 or two weeks' imprisonment by Mr. O. Y. Kwan at the Summary Military Court yesterday.

Eleven others who failed to appear in Court on a charge of gambling had their bail of \$5 each forfeited.

Chinese Sub-Inspector Lau said that accused were seen playing a game of "Pau Kan" on a table inside the Market after closing hours.

A sum of \$150.00 placed up during the raid was placed in the "poor box."

Two vessels carrying Servicemen and civilian repatriates left Hong Kong yesterday, the "Strathmore" sailing for Southampton and the "Bonaventure" for Australia.

CHINA DECORATES HARCOURT

The President of the National Government of China, with the consent of His Majesty the King, has conferred on His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir Cecil Harcourt, K.C.B., C.B.E., Commander-in-Chief, Hong Kong, the Order of the Cloud and Banner in recognition of his assistance to China's war effort.

EXECUTION AT STANLEY

The first execution at Stanley Prison since the reoccupation of Hong Kong, was carried out on April 1, when Lam Tim-cheung, 27-year-old villager of the Kam Tin village, Tai-po, was hanged.

Lam was found guilty on March 2 by a General Military Court of the murder of his adopted mother, Li Tze-kiu, 49, on Jan. 21 by shooting her with a gun.

Lam was executed at 7 p.m. last Monday.

Money Mart

The Hong Kong Dollar recovered in value yesterday after its temporary setback the previous day caused by the duress notes decision. This was reflected in the sharp drop in both C.N. and gold.

Chinese National Currency opened at H.K.\$2.55 to C.N., and \$1,000 for futures and \$2.60 for spot, and dropped to \$2.39 and \$2.46 respectively at the close.

The drop in Gold was nearly as spectacular as its spurt. Opening at \$430 a tael, five points lower than the previous day's close, it followed a one-way movement throughout the day, and closed at \$398.

English Sterling made a sudden spurt to \$16.90 buyers and \$17 sellers, due to a sudden demand for these notes.

U.S. dollars had buyers at \$4.45 for big notes and \$4.40 for small. Australian pounds were unchanged at \$12.50.

"FISH DYNAMITE"

Pleading not guilty to a charge of unlawful possession of two hand-grenades and saying that he thought they were fish dynamite, a Chinese, Lee Ka, was sentenced to two weeks' hard labour by Mr. W. H. Lattimer yesterday. Sub-Inspector D. G. Cutler told the court that accused was searched and arrested on the morning of April 2, at Ta Ku Ling Road, Kowloon City. The grenades were of a Japanese type, and not used for fishing.

The Chosen People

Sir—To my everlasting shame I confess that alone among my countrymen I did not thrill with patriotic pride on reading Michael Fry's article on the "Chosen People of God." I consider that in a colony, the majority of whose inhabitants do not belong to the Anglo-Saxon race, its publication was to say the least, unhelpful and the propagation of the idea of war with Russia being inevitable hardly seems the most efficacious way of maintaining world-peace.

Some of the arguments of the British Israel Society were, so confusing to this humble layman that I would be humble to any reader who would clarify the situation.

Overlooking the remote possibility that Adam may not be an authentic historical personage, can any one branch of the human race claim prior distinction as direct descendants of the common ancestor? There is a possibility that some of the Jews who disappeared around 500 B.C. may have found their way to Britain, but if they did their religious intensity was apparently not all that would desire, as any worship of Jehovah which they may have introduced had perished at the time of the Roman conquest.

Even if we admit the immigration of part of all of the ten tribes, who in Britain today is able to prove his descent therefrom? A few villagers in Wales and some Cornishmen might claim the distinction, and also men of Brittany and Ireland, but I believe they are excluded from the select band.

The rest of us are a mongrel product of Roman, Saxon, Dane, Viking and Norman, with a sprinkling of Flemish blood for measure.

I imagine the nasal portion of the Hebrew countenance would present a difficult obstacle to any one anxious to convince a sceptic of these great truths. The percentage of Semite "race" might not convince a historian, or anyone

else who believes in the wisdom of weighing evidence before forming an opinion; but in all ages the fortunate few who have received communications direct from the Divine Presence have been able to dispense with such cumbersome methodological trappings, and the rather wide scope taken in by the descendants of the tribes is perhaps admissible so far; but when for the sake of a political alliance the definition is extended to the motley association of races who live within the United States, one feels entitled to quibble.

In view of the fate of the two tribes who did return to their homeland we might feel justified in disclaiming the honour the society so generously offers. At all events, Divine care hasn't been up to its old standards in England lately. I remember quite a few of the "Chosen" men suffering horribly in the last seven years, and a little heaven sent manna to ease out the ration would be welcome in many homes. Perhaps what the society has in mind is the celestial gift of an atomic weapon which enables us to destroy less favoured peoples.

I feel that "left spoken, dapper" Harold E. Stough and the Rev. Lamb would be better advised to devote their intellects, and you, sir, to devoting your valuable space, to developing feelings of international brotherhood, instead of spreading these pernicious Herenkyok doctrines, which will lead to a war. A war in which, I am sure, God will show his customary impartiality by destroying "chosen" as well as "inferior" ROYAL SIGNALS.

The new R.C. Chaplain, Rev. J. who has just arrived in the Colony and who has spent over 25 years in South India, will give a lecture, at the Catholic Centre on the South Indian Mission at 6.30 p.m. today. Admission free and the lecture is open to all.

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Witness Asks If He May "Beat" Accused

ONE OF THE WITNESSES AT THE RESUMED HEARING YESTERDAY OF THE TRIAL OF 15 JAPANESE ACCUSED OF VARIOUS ATROCITIES ON LANTAU ISLAND REQUESTED PERMISSION TO BEAT UP ONE OF THE JAPANESE ACCUSED "FOR ONE OR TWO MINUTES" WHILE IDENTIFYING HIM.

THE WITNESS, HO YICK, ASKED BY THE PROSECUTING OFFICER TO IDENTIFY ACCUSED, SAID "MAY I BE PERMITTED TO BEAT UP THE ACCUSED FOR ONE OR TWO MINUTES?" THE REQUEST WAS REFUSED AND THE COURT ORDERED WITNESS TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY A GUARD "TO SEE THAT THERE IS NO NONSENSE."

The witness then went up to the accused, Kishi Yasuo, laid his hand heavily on his shoulder and returned to the witness box.

A protest by the Defence Officer against witness's manner of identification led to witness being cautioned by the President. Accused are Lieut. Kishi Yasuo, Lieut. Matsumoto Chozaburo, W/O Yanagizawa Sadao, S/M Kodama Mitutoshi, S/M Uchida Hiroshi, Sgt. Jomori Rikichi, Sgt. Sato Yoshio, Sgt. Yoshikawa, Gunichi, Cpl. Kamishiro Katsumasa, L/Cpl. Takenaka Sakimatsu, L/Cpl. Ando Tokuchi, 1st Class Pte. Takahashi Haruhiko, Pte. Nishizawa Kenro, Pte. Uemura Giaku and Pte. Okamoto Kichitaro.

The trial is being heard before a Military Tribunal comprising: President, Lieut.-Col. J. C. Stewart (Department of the J.A.G. in India); Major M. J. Ormsby, West Yorks Regiment, and Captain B. N. Kaul, Frontier Force Regiment.

The Prosecuting Officer is Captain J. F. Reilly, Staff Captain (Legal), H.Q. A.L.F.S.E.A., and the Defence Officer Lieutenant M. Croft, R.A.S.C., assisted by Captain Moti Singh, Jodhpur Regiment.

"No Nonsense"

During his evidence, Ho Yick said he recognised the Japanese he had seen execute Tsang Sau and Lam Fook, two of his clansmen.

Capt. Reilly then asked Ho to come down and point out to the Court the Japanese who executed these men, touching him on the shoulder.

The President: See that there is no repetition of what we had yesterday.

After Ho had left the witness stand and was about to identify the Japanese, he said: Mr. President could you give me one or two minutes to beat him?

The President: I want a guard to go round with this man to see that there is no nonsense.

Ho then went up to Kishi, laid his hand heavily on his shoulder and returned to the witness stand.

Defence Protest

Lieut. Croft, the Defence Officer, then protested at the violent way in which Ho identified the accused.

Capt. Reilly: The Prosecution, of course, has no responsibility for the way in which a witness

stands to identify the accused, the President said: Before you go back to the Dock on this occasion, you are warned that if you do anything that approaches striking one of the accused, you won't be a free man. Court. Orderly, will go with the witness and see that it is impossible for him to strike the accused.

Ho then identified Takenaka, Yoshikawa and Kishi.

Continuing, Ho said that after the water torture, he was beaten and he lost all consciousness. When he recovered he was tied up with wire and suspended on a pole in the swimming shed for three days. His toes, he said, barely touched the ground.

Here, Ho showed the marks on his hands, neck and feet to the Court and an apparent bullet wound in the middle of left shoulder blade.

Asked by the Prosecuting Officer when he received the bullet wound, Ho said that he was wounded on the night of August 10. The following day, he said, his wife removed the bullet with a pair of small pliers.

Ho said that after Tsang Sau and Lam Fook had been executed their bodies were buried in the sand by six Japanese. As to the other villagers who were arrested, Ho said that some were beaten, some were given the water torture and others tied up.

Wife Killed

During the afternoon session, a 23-year-old woman, Li Tsun, like- wise identified Kishi Yasuo as the man who executed her husband, Lam Fook, and Tsang Sau. She said that she saw the execution by Kishi Yasuo while she was detained together with other villagers by Japanese in the swimming shed.

Next witness called was Fan Fook, 47, farmer. He said that at 2 p.m. of August 19 he heard rifle fire while perching his sick wife at home. One hour later, he continued, some Japanese came to the village. He managed to run up the hill but his sick wife was left behind in the house. On returning to his home two hours later, he found his wife had been killed by Japanese.

The case was adjourned to 10 a.m. today.

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identifies an accused. The Court must bear in mind that there is an amount of feeling and the Court will judge whether this is contempt of Court or not; whether he is at all justified in showing his feelings towards this man. The Prosecution, of course, has no responsibility.

The President: Ho Yick, you were carefully warned there was to be no scene when the identification took place.

Ho Yick: I did not strike him. The President: Interpreter, tell the witness if I have consulted the honourable members of this Court and they have come to the decision that they do not think he quite struck the accused he identified. If he had done so he would have been dealt with for contempt of Court.

Ho Yick began saying something and was told by the President to keep silent.

Continuing the President said: The Court understands your feelings but you must behave yourself while you are a witness in an honourable Court.

Water Torture

In evidence, Ho Yick said he was 27 years of age, and was a business man from Chung Hau village. On August 13 while he was attending to business he heard rifle sounds. He then closed the door. Not long afterwards, the sounds ceased some Lo Pak Tau (Japanese) came and a bullet struck him on the back. He, his wife and his two-year-old son were arrested, together with other villagers. They were taken in the swimming shed where he saw Lam Fook and Tsang Sau executed by Kishi.

It was at this point, when asked by Capt. Reilly to identify the Japanese, that Ho requested permission of the Court to beat him up.

Ho said that his wife was released that night but he was detained and questioned. During interrogation, he was beaten with the handle of a hammer about two inches thick. He was then given the water torture three times with three buckets of salt water after he had denied that he was the enemy of the Japanese. Three Japanese gave him the water treatment, he said, and although he did not know their names he could identify them in Court.

President's Warning

Before Ho left the witness stand to identify the accused, the President said: Before you go back to the Dock on this occasion, you are warned that if you do anything that approaches striking one of the accused, you won't be a free man. Court. Orderly, will go with the witness and see that it is impossible for him to strike the accused.

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Soviet Attack On Democracy

Moscow, April 3. Political adventurers have not learned anything from the breakdown of Hitler's blitzkrieg against Russia and now are coming out as instigators of a new war, declared an article in the "New Times" magazine here yesterday.

Major-General Michael Galaktionov in the article accused the Prime Minister of Ontario of "openly calling for war against the Soviet Union" in a Toronto speech on March 10 and said that Prime Minister Dwyer's ideas were a "plagiarism from the Hitlerite blitzkrieg plans."

The "New Times" also printed an article by D. Orlov asserting that American, British and French zones in Germany were far behind the Soviet zone in digging out the influence of Hitlerism.

The magazine editorially accused "ardent reactionaries" in England and America of "trying to undermine further development of collaboration between the democratic countries." It stated "the masses of the people are waiting for the UNO in all its activities to be based on the principle of equal rights of States and not on the principle of rule of one power over others."—Associated Press.

Women Barred From Atomic Bomb Tests

(By DAVID NEWTON)

Washington, April 3.

Civilian correspondents reporting "Operation Crossroad," the atomic bomb test at Bikini Atoll in the Marshall Islands in July, will be allowed to write about what they see — but most of the 200 newsmen will not see much.

They will be kept aboard ships at least ten miles from the scene of the explosion.

At-Bomb Test No Provocation

San Francisco, April 2.

General Joseph Stilwell, commander of the U. S. 6th Army, took issue with the members of the Purple Heart Association who want to see the atomic bomb tests cancelled because they consider the tests a provocative display of military power, General Stilwell stated at a press conference.

He said the Bikini Atoll test "will be no more a display of military might than if we tested a new gun. We would be leaving ourselves wide open if we did not try to find out everything about the bomb."

He said that he was "concerned with the way the nation is tearing its military machine to pieces and throwing the pieces away," and declared that the Bikini Atoll test does not mean that we are going to use the atomic bomb offensively. He scoffed at the contentions that the Navy will be conducting a "phony experiment" designed to prove that surface vessels will still be essential despite the atomic bomb advent.—Associated Press.

Soviets Meet Chungking Request

Chungking, Apr. 2.

Russian troops are remaining in the Manchurian capital, Changchun, until the Chinese Government forces can take control and thereby thwart the Chinese Communists, the Chief of the Chinese Military Mission in Changchun reported today.

President Chiang Kai-shek yesterday told the People's Political Council that he had asked the Russians to inform him in advance of the withdrawal in Manchuria so that Government troops could arrive in time to take charge.

News that the Soviets have apparently acceded to Chiang's request was telephoned by the Government commander in Changchun to the Mayor of Mukden.

Chinese military sources stated that the American-trained Chinese 6th army was engaged in a co-ordinated drive to clear all Liaotung Peninsula.—Associated Press.

WORLD FOOD SHORTAGE

British White Paper On Allocations Satisfactory On The Whole

LONDON, APRIL 3.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WHITE PAPER ON WORLD FOOD SHORTAGE ISSUED TODAY STATES THAT ALLOCATIONS OF WHEAT AND RICE LIKELY TO BE OBTAINED AS A RESULT OF THE MISSION TO WASHINGTON FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM, INDIA AND OTHER EMPIRE COUNTRIES ARE TO BE RECORDED AS "SATISFACTORY ON THE WHOLE."

THE WHITE PAPER WAS ISSUED IN ANTICIPATION OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATE ON THURSDAY ON WORLD FOOD SHORTAGE.

"The food problem is no longer one of austerity but of absolute shortage," the White Paper declared.

Dealing with the outlook for 1946-1947, it emphasises that "the present difficulties are unlikely to disappear with the new harvest."

"Some increase in production may be expected in former war zones and exports will come almost entirely from current production. It follows that unless crops in exporting countries as a whole at best reach the fairly high level of 1945, there can be no improvement in the position. One new factor which might afford considerable relief however would be good crops and

large exportable surplus in the Soviet Union. No precise estimate of the supply position in 1946-1947 is yet possible as too much depends on weather and conditions and other unpredictable factors, but it is already clear that only the combination of favourable circumstances can bring about any material improvement while unfavourable crops would spell disaster."

Rice Situation

The White Paper adds that in the East the rice situation is equally serious. Production from Burma and Siam is estimated in 1946 at 4.9 million tons as against the pre-war average of 8.4 million tons.

The conclusions reached are that there can be no early solution of the wheat shortage. Although some recovery in Europe is likely next season and repetition of the severe droughts of 1945-1946 is improbable, it must be remembered that nearly half the exportable supply in 1945-1946 stocks accumulated in exporting countries during the war are now down to pre-war levels.

The shortage of rice is as acute as the shortage of wheat and supplies are entirely inadequate to meet the needs of the Eastern countries, where rice is the staple food. The future prospects for rice are by no means encouraging. It is estimated that four years must elapse before production in Burma is restored to normal. Moreover, next year's stocks in Siam and Burma will have been almost exhausted. Every effort is being made to expand production in all suitable areas, including colonial territories but it will be impossible to restore world production to normal level in one season.

Half Pre-War

The future supplies of meat will depend mainly on the size of this year's grain harvest. Should this fall there will be increased need to limit the amount of grain feed to livestock in all countries.

Against the fall in production of vegetable oils in many countries and small supplies from whaling, states the report, can be set the rapidly increased production of vegetable oils and lard in the United States, which is now an exporting country. Instead of an importing country, and increases in Canada and the Argentine.

Nevertheless, "world exports in 1946 will be little more than half the pre-war level and the total supplies in importing countries are estimated to be about 80 per cent of normal. No substantial improvement in the supply position is possible, until Far Eastern exports are once more available on something approaching pre-war scale."—Reuter.

Suicide Rather Than Return

Berne, Apr. 3.

Two Russian soldiers interned in Switzerland have committed suicide, it was officially disclosed today.

The statement said they feared that they would be forcibly repatriated to Russia, following resumption of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Switzerland.

The fear is said to be widespread among the 400 military internees still in this country, most of whom come from Russian Azerbaijan and fought during the latter part of the war in the Caucasian unit of the German army. They declined to return to Russia. A Swiss Government spokesman said tonight that no forcible repatriation of these men was envisaged and that the question of their future had not been raised by the Soviet Government.—Reuter.

Mary Dines With M.P.'S

London, Apr. 3.

Mary Pickford, the former motion picture actress, who is visiting London, was a dinner guest of Mr. John Mack, Socialist Member of Parliament, in the dining room of the House of Commons tonight. Mr. Anthony Eden, former Foreign Secretary and Deputy Leader of the Opposition, was another guest. Afterward Miss Pickford met Mr. Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Minister of Insurance, Mr. James Griffiths and other Cabinet Ministers.—Reuter.

Mission To India Calls On Sapru

New Delhi, Apr. 3.

The British Cabinet Mission with the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, visited Sir Tej Shadur Sapru, veteran Indian Liberal leader this afternoon, remaining with him for 40 minutes. Afterwards Gandhi called on Sapru, who is confined to his house owing to indisposition.

The Cabinet Mission later gave a 75 minute interview to the Nawab of Bhopal, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, and the Maharajah of Patiala.

The Nawab of Bhopal stated afterwards that the talks were "exploratory" adding: "We are all working for greater India."—Reuter.

"Times" Hint Of New Entente

LONDON, APRIL 3.

HINTS OF EARLY MOVES TOWARDS THE CONCLUSION OF AN ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE, CONTAINED IN WHAT IS GENERALLY REGARDED AS AN INSPIRED ARTICLE IN THIS MORNING'S "THE TIMES", HAVE PROVOKED MIXED FIRST REACTIONS AMONG FRENCHMEN IN LONDON.

WHILE WELCOMING IN PRINCIPLE THE IDEA OF AN EVEN CLOSER ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE, FRENCH OBSERVERS. HERE ARE INCLINED TO ASK TWO QUESTIONS BEFORE COMMITTING THEMSELVES TO A FINAL DECISION:

- (1) What considerations have prompted the British initiative in reviving the idea of the Anglo-French Pact now?
- (2) What are likely to be the proposed conditions for such treaty?

So far, there is no official clarification on these points, either in British or French official quarters here.

Until there is, Frenchmen in London tentatively diagnose the possible British motives as: desire on the part of the British Government to respond by a corresponding British gesture of goodwill to M. Felix Gouin's week-end reference to the desirability of completing Anglo-French and Franco-Soviet treaties by an Anglo-French Pact, and the desire to follow up indications that the French Government had somewhat modified previous French terms for a settlement of the Western German problem.

Premature Forecasts
Harold King, Reuters Correspondent in Paris, today says that the demand by M. Gouin, Socialist Prime Minister, for an Anglo-French alliance and unofficial dispatches from London stating that the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, would shortly be going to Paris in this connection, have aroused great interest in most sections of French newspapers, which forecast early conclusion of such alliance.

In authoritative French quarters these forecasts are regarded as premature. There is certainly no draft of such treaty in existence, one Foreign Office official stated tonight.

Official quarters, however, consider it likely that a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the "Big Five" may take place in Paris before the opening of the Peace Conference and this, it is pointed out here, would obviously offer the opportunity for Anglo-French talks.—Reuter.

that Western Allied commanders in Berlin might ask for a formal statement as to why Russia demanded the elections in their zone.—Associated Press.

Bolton Inquest Stories

Bolton, Apr. 3.

Two men who had opened the gates on the day of the Bolton Wanderers Cup tie disaster, in which 33 people died, told their stories at the Home Office inquiry today.

One of these, who had come forward in response to a police appeal, said that being anxious about his son's safety in the crush, he opened with a screw key the padlock of the gate near the southern turnstiles. After he and his son, who was in a pretty bad state, got out there was a sudden rush and people were jammed in the door.

A 11-year old boy said that when the gate was opened he was caught in the crush, but a man dragged him against the wall and protected him.

Another man said that after a policeman had vainly tried to open the gate near the boys' turnstiles, he opened the padlock with the first key he tried. There was nobody about as he left.

Mr. J. Taylor, Football Association official, said that the "disturbing thought" was that what had happened at Bolton could occur on 20 or 30 other grounds.

He agreed that a central system to record the number of people entering a ground and easy communication between inside and outside a ground would be advantages.

The court of inquiry has adjourned until April 16.—Reuter.

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD and THE MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD OF CHINA

NOTICE

A MEETING of members of these Guilds will be held at the Office, 3rd Floor, Union Building, 3 Pedder Street, at 4 p.m. on Thursday, 4th April, 1946.

J. WATSON,

Joint Secretary.

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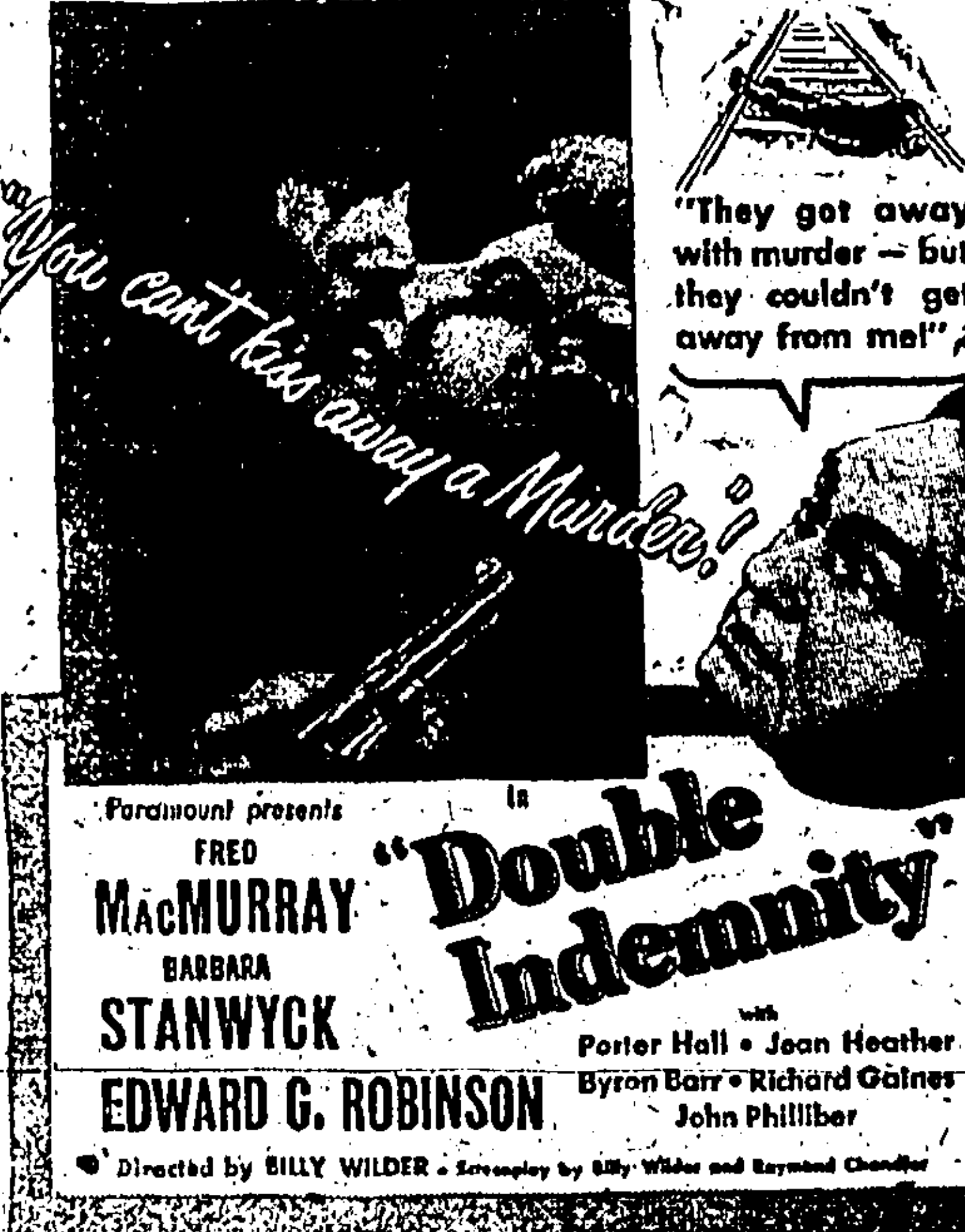
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TOMMY TRINDER
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"FIDDLERS THREE"With Frances Day
Released thru
Eagle Lion DistributorsChungking, Apr. 3.
The Chinese Central News
Agency reported that transpor-
tation and housing problems may
delay the formal transfer of
China's capital to Nanking sched-
uled for later this month. Associated Press.

DEADLOCK IN CHUNGKING

Another Communist Protest On Manchuria

Russians Leaving Harbin

Chungking, Apr. 3. The withdrawal of Russian troops from Harbin is in progress, a semi-official dispatch reported yesterday. The dispatch reported that while the city is outwardly calm an undercurrent of uneasiness is noticeable supposed to be because of rumours that the Communists are awaiting the Russian evacuation to move into Harbin.

Telephone communications between Harbin and Changchun have been broken for three days.

Another semi-official dispatch said that the last Soviet unit is expected to leave Changchun about April 10. It said the Russians are prepared to give the Chinese a week's advance notice as requested by President Chiang Kai-shek. Associated Press.

MOSQUITOES IN ACTION

Batavia, Apr. 3. It was announced yesterday in a British communique that British Mosquitoes strafed Indonesian troops who ambushed a British convoy between Batavia and Bandung, dispersing the Indonesians.

The column reached the British base at Tjandjoer during mid-afternoon without further opposition. Associated Press.

FRENCH TAKE OVER

Saigon, Apr. 3. French forces relieved Chinese occupation troops on Monday at Hue a French headquarters communique announced yesterday.

The French and a Viet Nam Council are jointly administering the city. Associated Press.

Protest Unwarranted

Nationalist quarters contended that the Communist protest against the movement of troops into Manchuria was unwarranted. They pointed out the truce agreement reached in Chungking on Jan. 10 specifically permitted the movement of Chinese Government troops into and within Manchuria for purposes

Situation Heads To New Crisis

CHUNGKING, APRIL 3. AS THE DEADLOCK THAT IS DELAYING THE REORGANISATION OF THE GOVERNMENT PERSISTED, THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE COMMUNISTS HEADED TOWARDS A CRISIS.

THE COMMUNISTS OFFICIALLY PROTESTED TO THE GOVERNMENT AGAINST "FURTHER POURING INTO MANCHURIA OF KUOMINTANG TROOPS FOR CIVIL WAR OPERATIONS" AND ANNOUNCED THAT THEY HAD REQUESTED THE AMERICAN AUTHORITIES IN CHINA TO "CEASE TRANSPORTING SUCH TROOPS TO THE NORTH-EAST."

A Communist despatch from Yen-an which contained this news, significantly added that the "satisfactory settlement of this question will decide the prospects of peace in the north-east and the whole country."

From Manchuria, a Communist despatch charged that Government troops there were "going all out to precipitate larger scale hostilities against the Communists and the local popular forces, before the arrival of the cease fire field teams," to end the conflict in the northeast.

The delay in the reorganization of the Government, coupled with the filing of the Communist protest in Chungking, has led to an unsettled atmosphere.

Yenan Gets A Fright

Yenan, Apr. 3. Eight Central Government warplanes appeared suddenly over the city at noon and buzzed low over the rooftops in an operation entirely lacking in humour for thousands who were already jittery from increasing reports of Government intentions to reopen civil war. Many fled precipitately to caves and air raid shelters.

Whether the planes were merely putting on a show of force or making aerial photographs is not known. Associated Press.

Costliest City In The World

(By Richard Cushing)

Shanghai, April 3:

Coming back to Shanghai? You'd better bring everything you can carry, because the American dollar doesn't begin to cover what it did back in those plush pre-war days you remember so fondly.

Under the influence of an uncontrolled economy, Shanghai has become one of the world's costliest cities. Inflation is terrific. No longer is it the foreigner's paradise, where a bank clerk's salary would permit him to live in luxury, surrounded by servants.

To start off with you will have to pay \$1,000 to \$5,000 (US) in "key money"—they like it in gold bars—just for the right to buy into an unfurnished apartment—if you are lucky enough to find one. The housing shortage is as tough here as anywhere in the world.

That "key money" is illegal, but it is being paid every day under the guise of payment for "fixtures" or anything else of questionable value. Maybe you will get the money back when you move, by charging somebody else the same amount, but in any event it means laying a lump of cold cash before you can move in.

Once in, your expenses really begin. The Tientsin carpet that once cost U.S. \$50 now runs at U.S. \$450. Your furniture, linen, silverware, dishes and kitchenware likewise will cost you 10 to 20 times what they did before the war.

Food And Clothes—In the grocery line, a pound of butter costs \$2.50, a 2 1/2 pound size can of fruit juice \$1.50, a small tin of condensed milk 65 cents, a pound of coffee \$8.00. If you'd rather eat out, you'll pay \$3 to \$5 for a steak dinner, plus a 50 per cent. tax. (All prices U.S. currency.)

Mr. Foregger puts out U.S. \$250 to U.S. \$300 for a good

suit in Shanghai today. Last October the same job would run U.S. \$100—and before the war you could buy the finest hand-tailored English wool garment for U.S. \$40.

A good imported man's hat cost U.S. \$40 to U.S. \$50; a pair of shoes, locally made, at least U.S. \$30; a plain white shirt U.S. \$18.

A fashionable woman's dress will cost anywhere from U.S. \$100 up, with most of the exclusive models in the U.S. \$200-\$400 class. Lingerie costs 300 times what it does in the States.

A pair of Nylon stockings now brings the black-market price of U.S. \$50, a hike of U.S. \$15 in the last two or three weeks.

You'd better have your car shipped over despite the 50 per cent. import duty, because it probably will run better than the used Jolopy you'll pay U.S. \$2,500 for in Shanghai.

May Take Years—New light American cars are coming in this month, priced at U.S. \$3,000, and every one sold months ago. Gasoline (from U.S. Army stocks) isn't so bad at 35 cents a gallon, but a battery costs U.S. \$50 and tires around U.S. \$40.

You need a car, too, because of rack-rate ride across town costs U.S. \$1.00. Instead of the pre-war 20 to 30 cents.

If you go near a bar you pay around U.S. \$2.50 per highball in the better places, and at least U.S. \$1.00 in the dives. A glass beer runs 60 cents.

Cosmetics and other luxury items bear price tags that will make you gawk and apoplexy. U.S. \$10 for a lipstick that sold in the States for 75 cents; \$35 perfume for U.S. \$275.

Life is expensive in Shanghai and probably will remain so until the market is sufficiently flooded with new-seen items to force prices down. That could take years. Associated Press.

MAJESTICSHOWING TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.00, 7.00 & 9.00 p.m.
NEW! AMAZING!
THRILL OF THRILLS!
JOHNNY WEISSMULLER
in
"TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE"Chungking, Apr. 3.
The Chinese Central News
Agency reported that transpor-
tation and housing problems may
delay the formal transfer of
China's capital to Nanking sched-
uled for later this month. Associated Press.

BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION HONG KONG

POLICE AND PRISONS BRANCH

It is notified that sealed tenders, in triplicate, for the supply of cooked meals to Chinese prisoners, witnesses and deportees for a period of three months commencing 1st May, 1946, will be received by the Chairman of the Tender Board, Public Works Branch, Civil Affairs Headquarters, until 12 o'clock noon on Friday, 12th April, 1946.

Such tenders should be clearly marked "Tender for the supply of cooked meals to Chinese prisoners."

No tender will be considered unless the tendering attaché thereon a receipt that he has deposited with the Accountant General at the Treasury a sum of \$25, as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown if such person, his tender having been accepted, fails or refuses to carry out his contract.

A meal will consist of:—

- (a) Prisoners and Witnesses.
- 4 1/2 ozs. white rice.
 - 3 " flour.
 - 2 " fresh or salt vegetable.
 - 2 " fresh or salt fish.
 - 1 1/2 " oil.
 - 1 " tea.

(b) Deportees.

- 6 1/2 ozs. white rice.
- 5 " flour.
- 3 " fresh or salt vegetable.
- 2 " fresh or salt fish.
- 1 1/2 " oil.
- 1 " tea.

Tenders may be, for the supply of meals to any or all of the undernoted Police Stations:—

- Central.
Upper Levels.
No. 2 (Wanchai).
Bay View.
No. 7 (West Point).
Shaikwan.
Tai Po.
Ping Shan.
Kowloon City.
Shamshui.
Yau-mai.
Mong Kok.
Hung Hom.
Water Police (Tsimshatsui).
Sheung Shui.

The successful tenderer or tenderers will be required to sign an agreement and give security to the satisfaction of the Government in the sum of \$50.

For forms of tender and any other information apply at Police Headquarters, New Oriental Building, Hong Kong.

The Administration does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves the right to accept all or any part of each tender.

C. H. SANSON.
Commissioner of Police.

3rd April, 1946.

London, April 3.

The United Nations War Crimes Commission announces that 603 Germans have been added to the list of war criminals and are scheduled for arrest, boosting the total of listed war criminals to 13,682. Associated Press.

BRIDGE NOTES

If the defence is alert and imaginative, some squozes become very doubtful instead of marked. For example:

North, Dealer
North-South vulnerable
North-South part score 60

E 8 6
H Q J 6
D A K Q 4
C A K 5 4

S 7 10 5 4
H K 5 4
D J 9 8 3
C 9 6

N
W
S

E 7 3
D 10 7
C J 10 8 7

S 4 Q
E A 10 9 8 2
D 6 5 2
C Q 3 2

The bidding:
North 1D, East Pass, South 1H, West Pass.
1D, East Pass, South 1H, West Pass.
3C, East Pass, South 3H, West Pass.
3H, East Pass, South 6H, West Pass.

West opened the nine of clubs, and dummy won with the King, while East dropped the Jack to signal encouragement. (This was a good play, for East could not support any shift, but could fool perfectly safe about a club continuation.)

The Queen of hearts was led for a finesse, West taking the heart King and returning his other club. South won with the club Queen, drew trumps and led a club to dummy's Ace.

West saw what was coming, so casually began a swindle by dropping his lowest spade. South returned to his hand by ruffing a club, and West discarded another low spade. South then led his last trump, and West nonchalantly tossed away his last low spade, blanking the King!

Declarer next led a diamond, cashing dummy's three top. When the last diamond failed to set up he returned a spade, and East helped his partner along by playing the spade Jack. What was South to do?

Any double-dummy player will see that playing the 10 makes the slam; but we think that most people in actual play would take the finesse and go down—as South did in this case.

Yesterday you were Oswald Jacoby's partner and, with both sides vulnerable, you held:

S J 7
H Q 10 7 4 3
D K 9 8
C K 8 4

The bidding:
Jacoby Schenkan You Mator
1D 18 (7)
ANSWER: Bid two diamonds. Your hand is not strong enough for a bid of two hearts. If your partner has no fit for hearts, you practically compel him to bid three diamonds; and then you won't know whether to go on or pass. Since your hand is too strong for a pass, the raise in diamonds is your best way to show your value.

Score 100 per cent for two diamonds, 50 per cent for pass, 80 per cent for two hearts.

To-day you hold the same hand, and the bidding continues:

Jacoby Schenkan You Mator
1D 18 (7)
2H 2H (2)
Pass 2S (2)
What do you bid? (Answer: To-morrow.)

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RUSSELL AHERNE
What a Woman!
WILLARD PARKER
A COLUMBIA PICTURE

Screen Play by Theresia Lewis and Barry Trivers

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Telephone Nos. 27721-4

inter and they took a bus
Kloovon City. Hector L.
went with them but dropped
at Prince Edward Road.
With George Wong, witne
said, he got off at Gramp
Road when Wong proceeded
a house there on the slope of
hill, leaving him to wait on
side. Wong was in the buil
ing about 20 minutes. A
came out accompanied by a J
pancee. These two bowed
each other at the top of t
steps and Wong came dow
alone.

Wong had told him that he would receive 200 military yen a month until such time as he was called upon to go. He explained that it would be necessary to fill in a form, giving particulars of age, address, number of dependents, etc.

The Kolbells agents who were investigating these routes posed as travelling traders, refused to give names, and refused to give names of the New Territories. Some of these Japanese agents left Hong Kong and travelled as far as Waihow. One of his names in Chinese was a job as

The next witness was Grace Lau, daughter of Dr. Lau, who gave evidence similar to her mother of the arrest of her father.

Proceedings will continue this morning.

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Vinyl

肥他惟

CHINA

HONG KONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1946.

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RISING DEATH TOLL Thousands Homeless In Hawaii Waves Moved At 500 M.P.H.

CORVETTES SOLD

London, Apr. 3.
The Royal Navy has agreed to sell to Turkey five of the 20 corvettes built in Australia for Britain during the war.—
Reuter.

"April Fool" Edition

Shanghai, April 3.
The April Fool's Day edition of the "Stars and Stripes," the U.S. Army newspaper, was indirectly responsible for a severe jolt to Shanghai sports fans because several Shanghai dailies picked up the Army's gag stories and reprinted them seriously, thinking that they were genuine.

Among the typical imaginative items were reports that Hank Greenberg and Bob Feller had joined the Mexican revolution; that Nelson had retired from boxing; and that a Chinese coolie named "Joe" had won a \$25,000 prize in a Madison Square race against a mule named "Mule."

Other stories included Phil Rizzuto's "retirement" and a report that a movie or vaudeville career that had been planned for a football player had been revised, putting 12 men on each team and shortening the season to 20 weeks, and that the national and all-American professional football leagues have been consolidated.

The explanation that all the "Stars and Stripes" stories were only April Fool's jokes was contained in an upside-down box on another page, but that was apparently overlooked by the sports editors of one English-language and a number of Chinese-language papers in Shanghai.—Associated Press.

BAKER BACK IN CIVVY STREET

London, Apr. 3.
Gunner David May, the Orkney baker who was recalled to the Army and court-martialled last week, has been sentenced to seven days' military detention for taking part in a disturbance at Kirkwall on Jan. 12.
The court martial last Saturday acquitted him of striking an officer. As the Army authorities calculated he had already served five days' detention, he was released today, but instead of being returned to the Army unit to which he was attached during custody before the court martial, he has been returned to civilian life.—Reuter.

FAST DRIVERS FINED

Leong Chuk-pan, of Butterfield and Swire, was summoned before Mr. George She at the Summary Military Court yesterday for driving at over 30 m.p.h.
It was alleged that accused was driving at a speed of about 45 to 50 miles per hour in Causeway Bay Road near King's Road about 2.10 a.m. on March 19. Accused was followed by two Naval patrol cyclists and was stopped after a long chase.
Accused said he was in a hurry to deliver a message to Takoo Dockyard.
A fine of \$100 was imposed. Yip Young, Staff car driver, was fined \$250 on two counts of driving without due care and caution in Kennedy Road, and Des Voeux Road Central respectively. Accused's driving licence was ordered to be stopped for a period of 12 months.

PAY INCREASE WANTED

Chinese workers on the mechanic and outdoor staff of the Hong Kong Electric Company (about 500 men) have sent a 9-point demand to the management for a pay increase and better working conditions.
The principal demand is for a 100 per cent. increase in basic wage, with an annual 10 per cent. increment. The men say that basic wage is still based on 1941 scale, which calls for revision under present living costs and conditions.

RED CROSS OFFICIALS REPORTED THE RISING DEATH TOLL FROM MONDAY'S DEVASTATING TIDAL WAVE MIGHT TOTAL 176 IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS WHERE 85 STILL ARE MISSING AND THOUSANDS ARE HOMELESS.

HONOLULU, APRIL 3.
THE REPORT CAME AS ALL AVAILABLE SHIPS AND PLANES IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, WHICH TOOK THE BRUNT OF THE TERRIFIC BLOW, JOINED IN ONE OF THE GREATEST PEACETIME RESCUE AND RELIEF OPERATIONS EVER ATTEMPTED IN THE MID-PACIFIC.

Searchers hoped to retrieve any victims who might still be clinging to bits of wreckage from the homes which three waves tore from their foundations in the early hours of Monday.
Meanwhile, a 40-foot tidal wave was reported sweeping toward Alaska in the backwash from the disastrous series which covered a vast Pacific triangle reaching westward to Midway Island and eastward to California's coast.

The University of Washington, seismographer at Seattle said 10 to 50 earth tremors were recorded in 24 hours. It was believed to have been an undersea earthquake, centered near the Aleutians, which sent the huge waves rolling out along their wide path of destruction and death.

500 M.P.H.

Scientists expressed the belief that the backwash wave heading toward Ketchikan, Alaska, at a reported 35 miles an hour would not hit with much destructive force.
The waves which hit Hawaii were estimated to have traveled across the Pacific at 400 to 500 miles per hour.

Tidal disturbances were reported as far away as Chile where high waves pounded some sections of the South American coastline while the sea receded beyond normal at other points. Slight damage was reported in some Chilean resorts.

A 30-foot wave lashed Juan Fernandez Island, 600 miles off Valparaiso. Residents fled to the hills.
The damage from the waves in the Hawaiian Islands was estimated in millions of dollars.

Graphic Story

Hilo, on the island of Hawaii, was hardest hit. More than 60 bodies were reported recovered there.

A resident of Hilo, in a graphic description of the blow there, told the Associated Press that thousands might have lost their lives if it had not been for the warning of two smaller waves ahead of the worst one.
Cries of alarm were sounded after the first wave rolled into parts of Hilo, mainly the park and warehouse areas, said Don Lovelace.

"A few minutes later a second and larger wave struck," he said, "penetrating 100 yards deeper into the city, smashing smaller buildings and scattering mud, coral and debris through streets and stores."
"The third wave was a towering, angry 20-foot high wall of water rushing in from the north at incredible speed. There was a terrible crunching of wood as it smashed buildings in its path. The fate of scores of occupants was unknown. Streets were blocked by rubble."

"Power lines were knocked down, railroad tracks were twisted and a bridge was washed out."
"Scores of small craft were shattered. From the air the waterfront looked as if the ocean had picked up the buildings along the shoreline, swept them out to sea and then dashed them back on land again like thousands of matches."

Relief agency officials yesterday estimated the total number of homeless in the Hawaiian Islands as a result of the tidal waves does not exceed 4,000.
The army flew 30 tons of food to Hilo last night and will fly additional supplies there today, the Red Cross said.

Search For Bodies

Monday's great tidal wave which battered the Pacific shores from Hawaii to the Aleutians to Chile, left possibly 176 persons dead, latest reports indicated.

The Alaska Sea Frontier Command said that the Pacific approach, which originated off the Aleutians, had subsided completely, and all observations indicated that the force of the wave was completely spent in all sections of the Aleutians.
Hawaii is hurrying the search for bodies to avert possible contagion and have recovered 79 bodies already, but 85 persons are still listed as missing.
The navy announced that there was no damage done to installations and no loss of naval personnel on the mid-Pacific islands. The army has made a similar report but checking up further to be sure.

Seen From The Air

San Francisco, Apr. 3.
The coast guard district headquarters at Ketchikan, Alaska, yesterday attempted to chart the course of the tidal wave it said was sweeping toward southeastern Alaska, reporting that an aeroplane yesterday observed a wave 40 feet high and travelling about 35 miles per hour.

The atomic bomb test equipment which is already installed at Bikini Atoll in the Marshall Islands appeared to have escaped damage.—Associated Press.

Foresight?

Herford, Germany, Apr. 3.
A secret German document, just discovered at Düsseldorf, reveals that Germany was preparing as early as 1939 to safeguard her foreign trade in the case of her losing the war.

The document shows that nine days after the outbreak of war, the German Economic Ministry issued instructions to all foreign exchange control authorities that German foreign companies should be camouflaged to represent independent foreign enterprises.—Reuter.

Mob Violence In Italy

Rome, Apr. 3.
Banditry and mob demonstrations are reported from scattered points in Italy. Dispatches from Florence said that a mob tore down red flags over the socialist headquarters near the station and marched through the city stripping leftist political manifestos from the walls.

A Palermo dispatch said that 50 civilians who made an attempt to hold up a passenger train were driven off after a half-hour battle. Several thousand unemployed demonstrated at Milan demanding that women abandon their wartime jobs. Similar disturbances occurred at Forlì.—Associated Press.

Trieste Riots

Bari, Apr. 3.
Italian ex-soldiers demonstrating demanding work and food today invaded and burned the municipal tax offices at Bari. The demonstrators forced all public offices and shops to close. Meanwhile, after four days of calm, demonstrations broke out again in Trieste yesterday between pro-Italian and pro-Yugoslav sections of the city.—Reuter.

Folkstone, Apr. 3.

A woman's suggestion met with unanimous approval at a Folkstone meeting to equisider V-Day celebrations.

Councillor Mrs. M. Ireland proposed that the Air Ministry should be asked to allow large formations of R.A.F. planes to fly over the Dover Straits and along the French coast as far as Dunkirk, dropping red and white roses grown in the gardens of Folkstone into the sea and on land in memory of the men who lost their lives there through the war.—Reuter.

Ribbentrop Defence's Bulky Books

Nuernberg, April 3.
Ribbentrop, former Nazi Foreign Minister, was today cross-examined by the Soviet Prosecutor, Dr. Rudenko, when the Military Tribunal continued its hearing on the War Crimes trial of the top-ranking Nazis.
Dr. Rudenko's final question to Ribbentrop — or group of questions as Lord Justice Lawrence termed it — was turned down by the tribunal.

"He can you explain that even now," the Soviet prosecutor asked, "the man in the witness box, 'you hold these views when you have developed a picture of bloody crimes of Hitlerite Germany, when you understand the crash of the Hitlerite regime, which has led you to the defendant's bench?'"

"How is it possible you will think this regime was right and furthermore think that the leading criminal clique was really a group of idealists? How can you believe that?"

Lord Justice Lawrence said the tribunal did not think it a proper question to put to Ribbentrop and Dr. Rudenko did not press the point.
The last two hours of today's session were occupied by the prosecution objections to Ribbentrop's bulky books of documents.

The President of the tribunal asked Ribbentrop's counsel, Dr. Horn, how much longer he expected to be with the case. "We are getting further and further behind," the President said.

Dr. Horn said he was willing to withdraw many documents, but could not forego the French General Staff files demonstrating, he asserted, that France and not Germany broke neutrality pacts.

British Plans

Nuernberg, Apr. 3.
Allied prosecutors argued doggedly yesterday to prevent the former Nazi Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop bringing into the trial captured French general staff files allegedly showing French and British plans to occupy Belgium and land expeditions at Salonika soon after the outbreak of the war.

The court was scheduled to rule on the question when Ribbentrop's counsel began reading into the record extracts from more than 800 defense documents.

The French prosecutor Champetier de Siles contended that "it would still be found that both France and Britain actually did respect the neutrality of Belgium." He argued that the documents alleging French plotting to land in Greece were dated 1939 and since the French who capitulated in 1940, would have had no reason to fear such plans when Germany attacked Greece in 1941.

The captured files included 1939 messages from General Maxime Weygand, of the French Middle East Army, to General Gamelin relative to a conference with Greece representatives in Ankara from whom Weygand sought news of Salonika.

Ribbentrop's attorney, Martin Horn, told the Tribunal he hoped to finish Ribbentrop's case before noon after which Wilhelm Von Keitel's defense is due to start.—Associated Press.

ROMAN TOWN IN INDIA FOUND

Paris, Apr. 3.
A French news agency said in a despatch from Pondichery, French India, that archaeologists have uncovered the only known Roman town in India, a trading post dating from the second century before Christ.
The despatch also reported the discovery of vestiges of an ancient civilisation going back to 3,000 years before Christ.—Associated Press.

Sabotage In Palestine

Jerusalem, Apr. 3.
Several heavy detonations were heard late last night in the Haifa and Tel Aviv areas and it is believed that an attempt to sabotage the Haifa-Acre railway line has been made.

All telephone communications between Haifa and Acre are reported to have been cut by the explosion, while an explosion was also reported to have occurred in Rehoboth.

Simultaneously gun-fire and explosions were reported in the area further south, and one unconfirmed report said that an attack had been made on a police station at Jibneh. The police have imposed a night curfew for all highway traffic.—Associated Press.

CAN RUSSIA WAGE WAR TODAY?

WASHINGTON, APRIL 3.
RUSSIA'S ABILITY TO WAGE A SUCCESSFUL WAR NOW WAS QUESTIONED BY A UNITED STATES' ARMY OBSERVER TODAY.
HE SAID THAT FOOD SHORTAGES WERE THE MAJOR OBSTACLE TO FURTHER RED ARMY CAMPAIGNS.

Col. Conrad Lanza, long-time commentator for the semi-official Field Artillery Journal, reported in a survey of current conditions in Europe and the Middle East, that the Soviet Union "faces a critical shortage" in labour, military supplies and food.

"In the last war her impressive offensive efforts were made possible by tremendous quantities of material supplies furnished by the United States and Britain. This now ceased upon the termination of the war, and Russia is now on her own."
"She cannot even produce enough food and supplies for her immediate needs, let alone those that would be required for war."
"The immediate problem is to tide over the first year or two until food for everybody is available."

Not Substantiated

Lanza was been writing as a military analyst for the Field Artillery Journal since the retirement after 44 years of active service. He failed to offer any figures to bear out the stringency in Soviet food supplies, nor did he mention Moscow's recent offer to supply France with several hundred thousand tons of grain.
He did, however, suggest that Russia's current food situation largely explains the present large Red Army concentrations in occupied Central Europe, where they have been living off the country to a great extent.—Associated Press.

Soviet Troops Mass On Caspian

Teheran, Apr. 3.
Thousands of Soviet troops are concentrated at Bandar Shah, 100 miles northeast of Teheran, apparently preparing to leave Iran.
Aerial reconnaissance showed much activity on the crowded wharves yesterday, in temporary huts and in regular Russian army camp sites. Some 300 Russian soldiers boarded a ship in the narrow harbour. Three 600-ton barges with steam up waited to enter the single slip for loading.
Farther west the small Russian garrison at Sari showed no signs of evacuation, preparations for Kurdish chiefs, who arrived in Teheran said Russians were leaving another western area for Tabriz.—Associated Press.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY

London, Apr. 3.
The King of the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst and the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich under the title of Royal Military Academy, now officially announced, will provide vacancies for 1,000 candidates to train for commissions in the British Army.

Candidates will train for almost every branch of the Army, including the Household Cavalry and the Army Air Corps, and the course will last 18 months.
Each candidate for admission to the Academy will have to serve a period of at least six months in the ranks before being allowed to enter and admission will be by entrance examination.—Reuter.

RADIO

THURSDAY, APRIL 4th, 1946
EXCERPTS FROM "THE BOYATCER"
ZBW-HONGKONG broadcast on a frequency of 640 Kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m.
6.30 to 7.30 p.m. and 9.00 to 11.00 p.m. also on 9.52 Megacycles H.K.T.
8.45 p.m.—Daily Programme "Sun"
12.30 p.m.—Old Times in Sing-Time.
12.45 p.m.—"Cerebral to the State"
—EBSA—
1.00 p.m.—News & Announcements.
1.10 p.m.—"Iberian Riders"
1.30 p.m.—Light Orchestral Selections.
2.00 p.m.—Close Down.
2.30 p.m.—"Football" at 1.40 p.m.
3.00 p.m.—London Relay—News
3.15 p.m.—"Jazz and the Jazz"
3.30 p.m.—"The Mills Brothers and their songs"
3.45 p.m.—"Services Music Hall"
—ENSA—
4.00 p.m.—"The Voice"
4.15 p.m.—"London"
4.30 p.m.—Variety Programme.
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